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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1905.

GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.
It is exercise alone that supports
the spirits and keeps the mind in
vigor.—Cicero.

Real Estate Values in Richmond.

The report of the city assessors, which
has just been made public, and which
shows an increase of real estate values
in Richmond for the last five years of
\$2,820,233, makes a most gratifying ex-
hibit, and must strengthen the confi-
dence of every one in the growth and
future of Richmond. As in other cities,
this growth was not uniform throughout
the city. In some sections there was a
decline, the advance being in others.
One of the principal subjects of increase
was the enormous amount of building
that has been done in Richmond since
the last assessment. For the first time
we have two large modern office build-
ings—the American National Bank and
the Mutual Assurance Society buildings.
These are valuable additions to the con-
venience and attractiveness of the city.
The very comforts which such buildings
afford induce business men to open
offices and embark in new enterprises,
which the lack of such facilities would
forbid. But far beyond all these fea-
tures is the great fact that the city of
Richmond is full of energy and produc-
tive activity. It is a most surprisingly
favorable spot, not only for manufactur-
ing, but for distributing, and without
any ostentatious display or boast or
arrogance, it goes on its majestic way,
producing and developing and making
more and more comfortable and happy its
citizens.

The interesting fact, which we can
state with authority, is that this assess-
ment is based upon a uniform valuation
of approximately 80 per cent. of the
market value of the property. Under the
law the assessment of property is presumed
to be at its full cash value. No doubt,
as sales are ordinarily made upon time,
and all the property could not be sold
at once, 80 per cent. of the usual market
value upon the terms given is a fair
valuation. And this 80 per cent. is about
double the proportionate valuation which
is put upon real estate throughout the
country districts of Virginia. One of the
most striking causes of dissatisfaction
with our State financial system is the
gross, repulsive and oppressive inequali-
ties in the valuation of taxable prop-
erty. It is not pretended that country
real estate is valued over from 50 to 40
per cent. of its market value, and yet
the members of the Legislature, being
mostly from the country, have never
taken any steps to correct this injustice
to the citizens of cities, whose valuation,
being more in accordance with require-
ments of the law, pay double the taxes
upon the real value of their property,
which their fellow-citizens in the coun-
ties do. The injustice of real estate
assessment, and even more of the assess-
ment of personal property, especially of
the tangible kind, is more conspicuous
than the absurdity of income tax in
counties. This question cannot be allowed
to slumber, for it is wearing in the hearts
and minds of men who are not accus-
tomed to patiently endure the sense of
injustice and oppression.

In proportion to the value of her real
property, Richmond pays for the sup-
port of the State of Virginia about double
the amount of taxes which the people
in the country pay on the same amount
of property—the fair cash value being
the standard of valuation in both cases.
Ought this to be?

The South Still Wears Shoes;

When the Dingley tariff bill was under
discussion in the Fifty-fourth Congress
its patron, who, as chairman of the
committee on ways and means, was the
Republican leader on the floor of the
House of Representatives, was subjected
to repeated interruptions by Democratic
members. Harry Tucker represented the
Tenth Virginia District at that time, and
he was one of the most persistent of
those who embarrassed the Maine states-
man with questions. Mr. Tucker had
been putting questions to Mr. Dingley
during the course of the latter's speech

one day, and the Republican leader had
replied in good temper.

Finally, "Private" John Allen, of Mis-
sissippi, interrupted Mr. Dingley with a
question. The Down East member lost
his temper.

"Mr. Speaker," he said petulantly, "I
do not ordinarily object to interruptions,
but I do object to being interrupted in the
course of my speech by a member
who has not a manufacturer in his en-
tire State."

"Mr. Speaker," was Allen's reply as he
sprang to his feet. "It may be true,
as the gentleman from Maine says, that
I have no great manufacturing interests
in my State. But I want to say," and
here his voice took on that drawl which
is characteristic, "that more of our peo-
ple are buying shoes now than ever be-
fore."

Mr. Dingley resumed his speech amid
the applause of the Democrats, but he
did not attempt to answer this homely
plea for the American consumer.

It has become the custom of late years
to say that the sentiment of the South
is changing as regards a protective tariff.
The extension of railway lines through-
out the entire Southern country, and the
location of factories for the develop-
ment of the raw material in all those
States in which the interests were pre-
viously entirely agricultural, has had
the effect of developing a stronger sen-
timent for a protective tariff than ex-
isted there in the days of twenty years ago.

Then, the benefits of the protective sys-
tem accrued only to people of the States
north of us. We only paid the bills. Now,
a portion of those benefits are being re-
ceived by our Southern people. Hence,
the weakening of the tariff revision sen-
timent in the South.

But let it not be forgotten that the
great mass of the people, North as well
as South, is still paying the bills. The
Western section is awakening to a reali-
zation of this fact. "The Iowa Idea,"
originated two years ago by Governor
Cummins, of that State, is nothing more
nor less than the old cry of the consumer
for relief from the burdens of tariff
taxation. President Roosevelt has de-
clared he will endeavor to have Congress
modify certain tariff schedules. That is
but another echo of the prayer of the
consumer to be allowed a fair chance
when he went into the market. How far
the President will be able to go in the
matter of reducing tariff duties is prob-
lematical. Hundreds of millions of dol-
lars, invested in a manner to yield the
greatest possible influence, are on the
side of the stand-patters. There is scarce-
ly a man of importance in the Repub-
lican party, from Speaker Cannon down-
ward, who is not opposed to any tariff
changes. The President is facing the most
difficult problem he has encountered in
the course of his public life. He cannot
give it without the aid of the Demo-
crats in Congress. It remains to be seen
how far the development of the South
along material lines has affected the tar-
iff principles of Southern senators and
representatives.

Those who are weak and disposed to
advocate a reduction of duties only on
those products not manufactured in their
own districts, should remember that more
people of the South are now wearing
shoes than ever before. The vast major-
ity of the people of the South, and, for
that matter, of the North and West as
well, have to buy more than they sell,
with the possible exception of the farm-
ers. But there was never an American
protective tariff law enacted with a
schedule in it aimed to protect the far-
mer in the market, or to help him enter
the markets of the world.

The Treaty of Sagamore Hill.

It seems about as great difficulty is
being encountered in finding a name for
the treaty of peace as in agreeing upon
its terms. When Japan and Russia ac-
cepted the invitation of President Roose-
velt to send plenipotentiaries to Wash-
ington to negotiate a peace, it was at
once assumed that the resulting treaty
would be called the treaty of Wash-
ington.

But the plenipotentiaries never even
went to Washington, and will probably
leave the country without having seen
the American capital, though Baron
Rosen and Mr. Takahira reside there, and
Baron Komura has frequently visited
the city. It will not be the treaty of
Washington.

The people of the little town of Port-
smouth have confidently expected the
treaty to be named for the village in
which the terms of the peace pact were
actually agreed upon, thus securing for
Portsmouth a place in the history of the
world.

But it is said that M. Witte has in-
timated that he would like to have the
treaty signed at Sagamore Hill, on Long
Island. A famous artist will execute
a painting representing the envoys at-
taching their signatures to the treaty,
and as the painting will eventually come
into the possession of the United States
government, it is desired that President
Roosevelt be one of those forming the
group.

So it is not unlikely that the treaty
will be known as the treaty of Saga-
more Hill. It would be entirely unique
in the world's history to have a treaty
between two foreign powers named for
any place in America. It would be most
extraordinary to have the most important
treaty of modern times named for the
summer home of an American President.
The future school boys of Europe and
Asia, studying the history of the great
war between Russia and Japan, will learn
that it was ended by the treaty of Saga-
more Hill, so named in honor of the
President of the great republic, who
exercised the influence of his great office
in the interest of world-peace. Let it
be the treaty of Sagamore Hill!

Vegetable Juice for Consumption.

The news of the discharge a day or
two ago of eleven tuberculosis patients
from the New York Post-Graduate Hos-
pital, who have been very greatly bene-
fited, if not permanently cured, by a new
course of treatment now in effect there,
has attracted widespread attention
throughout the country. That a real
consumption "cure" has at last been

found, the public generally will be rather
slow to believe. Unfailing remedies for
this disease have become so identified
in people's minds with quackery and
charlatanism in their cheapest forms,
that the layman now naturally unites
with the profession in regarding each
new one as a snake.

From all charges of fakery and im-
posture, however, the discoverer of this
latest treatment, Dr. John F. Russell,
is happily quite removed. Nor does
he for a moment claim that his prepara-
tion of vegetable juice, the principal
new feature of his method, is in any
sense an infallible cure. He says of it
merely that it is, in his conviction, a
valuable addition to diet, and adds with
perfect candor that the six months' time,
in which the juice has been in use, is
not sufficient to enable him to speak
positively of its full value. None the-
less, it is noteworthy that the sufferers
who have been given the Russell treat-
ment would appear greatly to have bene-
fited by it. Unless relapses of some
sort should later set in, it is said, indeed,
that the eleven discharged patients may
be regarded as practically cured.

Few maladies possess such a pathetic
interest for humanity as this one. The
vast devastation that it makes each
year among the races of men all over
the globe, together with the peculiarly
sad characteristics of the disease, have
given it an unhappy prominence among
the ills our flesh is heir to. It has, in
good truth, proved itself, as we have
named it, the white plague. The physi-
cians' best efforts to check it, in gen-
eral and in particular, have largely come
to nothing. Cure after cure has been
eagerly grasped at only to be almost
immediately discarded as of no avail, while
hundreds and thousands sicken and die
for the want of one. After years of
research, observation and experiment,
science has had nothing more hope-
inspiring to hold out to the sufferer
than a course of diet, bodily care and
general hygiene.

Whether this terrible scourge is des-
tined forever to thwart man's best re-
medial efforts, the future must disclose.
The latest effort in this direction is
scarcely likely to prove a veritable cure,
nor even is its discoverer ready to claim
that it is. To him who can present
such a cure, or even better yet, an ef-
fective preventive, will belong the un-
dying gratitude of all mankind. In the
meanwhile, every contribution toward
that end will be warmly appreciated. If
Dr. Russell has evolved a diet which
can save the life of even one sufferer
who would otherwise have been lost, he
is to have our congratulations and sin-
cere thanks.

Mr. Bryan and the Philippines.

The Washington Post and the Spring-
field Republican are busily discussing
the relation which Mr. Bryan bore to the
ratification of the treaty of Paris, by
which the United States assumed
sovereignty over the Philippines. The Post
remarked the other day:

It is a historical fact that, but for his
interference, his coming from the Florida
camp of the regiment of which he was
colonel and pleading with senators to
vote for the Paris treaty, we should have
crept the calamity of Philippine
sovereignty and all its baneful conse-
quences. That simple truth, a fact which
no one attempts to deny, should have
served Colonel Bryan's lips.

This statement was copied by the
Springfield Republican, and that journal
added the following:

This is an old question, and, as the
years pass, it grows more historical than
ever. Has the Washington Post ever
heard of a United States senator, then
in the Senate, who has admitted that
Mr. Bryan was influential in changing
his vote from the negative to the affirma-
tive? Or can the Post mention a senator
who voted in the affirmative, according
to its own belief, solely because of Mr.
Bryan's persuasions?

The Post asserts in reply that it has
heard of more than one senator, who,
in private conversation, has referred re-
gretfully to his vote to ratify the treaty,
and "more in sorrow than in anger," has
mentioned Mr. Bryan's persuasion as the
cause of that lamented vote.

Discussion of this subject is without
value now, unless it help the country to
reach the exact facts. Mr. Bryan, in
a speech delivered in Charleston, W. Va.,
on the night of October 2, 1904, was re-
ported by a staff correspondent of The
Times-Dispatch as making the follow-
ing statement concerning his connection
with the Paris treaty:

"I did advise the ratification of that
treaty, but I also advised the adoption
by the Senate of a resolution declaring
it to be the purpose of this government
to grant the Philippines the same inde-
pendence which we gave the Cubans. The
vote was a tie on that resolution, and
the Vice-President voted against it."

The clear inference is that had the
Senate have voted down such a resolu-
tion prior to the time Mr. Bryan came
to Washington to use his influence in
behalf of the treaty, he would not have
urged its ratification. We do not recall
having seen his explanation printed else-
where. It would seem that it sheds much
light on the course taken by Mr. Bryan,
and would justify a modification of some
harsh language employed in discussing
his connection with our acquisition of
the Philippine archipelago.

The Man Ryan.

A special article in the New York
Tribune claims to answer the question
what manner of man is Thomas F. Ryan,
a question that has been asked and re-
peated thousands of times since he made
the now famous coup in the Equitable
case.

According to this article it would ap-
pear that he isn't like any other man in
Wall Street. He lives in an old-fashioned
house at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth
Street, and goes to bed at 9 o'clock
every night, after which no telephone
call will arouse him. He and his wife
are devout Roman Catholics, and give
away millions to aid the poor and help
in education, but he does not hold that
it is a disgrace to die rich, and he means
to do it. Mr. Ryan owns a farm in the
Virginia mountains, his early home, but
that being too far away for short rests,
he bought a place near Suffern, on the
Erie Railroad, in New York, just over
the Jersey border, and there he goes, win-
ter of summer, when he has a knotty
financial problem to solve.

"Tis here he
finances his project, twenty years ago,
for the unification of the New York city
surface car lines, not yet finished; there
that he planned the tobacco trust, and so
on. All in the hills back of Suffern,
where he farms it through a good man-
ager and raises Holstein cattle, "blue-
blooded" dogs, and Mexican burros.
These smart donkeys Mr. Ryan gives
away to persons he particularly likes.
There is no evidence recorded that he
gave one to James H. Hyde or to Senator
Dewey.

Cautious Japs.

Students of history, especially Russian
history, are not in the least surprised
that the Japanese plenipotentiaries re-
fused to agree to more than a tentative
armistice for the armistice pending peace
negotiations, and at almost the last mo-
ment refused to go one step farther in
the direction of disarming until the actual
"Treaty of Portsmouth" shall have
been signed, sealed and delivered.

The gentlemen from Japan, through
their spokesman, Mr. Satō, gave some
apparently plausible reasons for what
otherwise might be regarded as pig-
headedness, but these plausible reasons
upon close inspection will prove to be a
trifle thin.

The truth of the whole matter is that
the Japs are suspicious of Russia, and
they have good cause to be. Russia's
reputation for breaking between treaty
lines to suit her own purposes, for prac-
ticing diplomatic log-rolling in making
treaties and for totally ignoring treaties
when it pleases her is well established
and known of all men, especially the
Japs.

If Russia had kept her agreements
and pledges with Japan and Japan's allies
and dependencies, there would have been
no war in Manchuria. The Japanese
peace-makers were wise in being sus-
picious and watchful.

St. Paul.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Least of all He was seen of Me; also
as of one from out of due time. For I
am the least of the apostles that am
not worthy to be called an apostle, be-
cause I persecuted the Church of God."
—I Cor. xvi: 7.

This is St. Paul's written opinion of
himself. When we read it in connection
with the extraordinary story of his con-
version we may be quite certain that he
felt it to be true.

What may we learn from St. Paul's
history? Many lessons, vital and help-
ful; and first, that we have to change
our opinions as we grow older. When
we are young we are very positive (as
St. Paul was) in favor of our own opin-
ions, and ready to fight any who differ
with us; but let ten or twenty years
roll over our heads, and we may find
our ideas utterly changed. We look back
with astonishment on ourselves, as St.
Paul looked back, and with shame at
having said so many violent and unjust
things against people who we now see
were in the right after all.

Next: We learn not to be ashamed of
changing our minds, but if we find our-
selves in the wrong to confess it boldly
and honestly, as St. Paul did. What a
fearful wrench to his mind and heart;
what a humiliation to his self-conceit
to renounce the old forms of religion for
the new! What it must have cost him
to part with all he most loved on earth,
and to feel that henceforth they would
regard him as a stranger, a madman,
and infidel or an enemy. To an effec-
tuate man what a bitter struggle it
must have cost him. But he faced and
conquered it like the brave, truthful man
that he was.

Next: We may take comfort in the
hope that God will not impute to us
our early follies and mistakes if only
there be in us, as there was in St. Paul,
an honest, good heart, for the honest
and good heart long to know what is
true and right that it may bravely act
up to what it knows. St. Paul did. He
tried to learn his best and do his best.
In all things, whether right or wrong,
in each several case, he was an honest,
earnest seeker after truth and righteous-
ness. And can you not do the same?
Keep with all diligence, if you have it,
the honest and good heart. If you have
it, do not pray for it earnestly. Determine
to learn what is true, whatever be the
trouble. Do what is right, whatever be
the cost, and then the grace of Christ
will lead you with all truth for time and
for eternity.

Again, we may learn from St. Paul
that though God has forgiven a man
that is the reason why he should forgive
himself. That may be a startling state-
ment, but, alas! sin leaves behind it
wounds which even the grace of God
takes a long time to heal. And even
then these remain ugly, yet it may be
wholesome scars to remind us of the
fool which we have been.

Look into your past lives, as St. Paul
looked at his. There is no morbid be-
wailing. He is saved; he knows it. He is
cheerful, hopeful, even joyful; but when-
ever he speaks of his past life (and it is
often) it is with noble shame and sorrow.
He calls himself the chief of sinners,
because he persecuted the Church of
Christ. What he is he will not deny.
What he was he will not forget, lest
he should grow puffed up, careless, self-
indulgent.
So let us do, my friends. Let us thank
God, cheerfully for the present. Let us

hopefully greet the future; nor look back
too much into the past, to rake up old
foibles which have been pardoned long
ago.

On the other hand let us thank God
whenever He thinks fit to show us our
past and to bring our sins to our re-
membrance.

Let us thank Him, if when meeting an
old acquaintance, passing by an old
haunt, looking over an old letter, remind-
ing us what fools we were—ten, twenty,
thirty years ago—and that now, by His
grace we are arriving for higher things.

Let us thank Him, for these dreams,
to which old tempers, old weaknesses,
old sins rise up again into ugly life and
frighten us by making us in our sleep
what we were then—God forgive us!—
when wide awake. I know that these
dreams are bred merely of our brain and
our blood. But, I also know that they
are nevertheless messages sent from God.
They tell us unmistakably that we are
the self-same persons that we were
twenty years ago. There is some infor-
mation of nature, the same proneness to sin.
In our flesh dwells no good thing; by
the grace of God alone we are what we
are. If His grace leave us, we might be
then more as utter fools as we were in
the days of youth. Then let us humble
ourselves before Him whenever these
memories return to us and learn then
the lessons taught by St. Paul.
To be charitable to all; to feel for them,
to feel with them for they are our broth-
ers, men of like passion with ourselves,
and who will be tried by the same stand-
ard as we. We must not judge them lest
we be judged ourselves; but let us have
hope for them all. For God who has for-
given us, will also forgive them; and
that God who has raised us from the
death of sin, to something like the life
of righteousness, will raise them up like-
wise. In His own good time—by His
power.—Amen.

The treaty of peace between Russia
and Japan has been prepared, the finish-
ing touches having been put upon it yester-
day, but it has not been signed, signed
by the plenipotentiaries. It will not be
signed to-day, it being Sunday, for both
the Japs and the Russians have great
respect for America's Sunday and the
rules and regulations pertaining thereto.
The treaty will not be signed to-morrow,
and that is another story. In supersti-
tious Prussia, Monday is the unlucky day
of the week, corresponding to supersti-
tious America's Friday. The Russian
members of the Peace Commission were
taking their lives in their own hands
were they to transact such important
business on unlucky Monday. As anxious
as M. Witte is to go home, he will not
dare hurry his departure from these
shores by signing up the treaty to-mor-
row.

Chicago without a strike on hand would
be something like a wild duck with its
wings clipped and ten miles from water.
It seldom gets in this condition. There
are now five or six hundred job printers
on a strike in that town and nineteen
large job printing establishments are run-
ning without union printers. The em-
ployers have been advertising in other
cities for workmen and say they have
about 200 non-union printers at work,
with more on the way. The object of the
strike is to compel the employers to adopt
the "closed shop" and the eight-hour
day. It is the intention of the union
printers to confine the strike to Chicago
for the present, but it may be extended
to other places after a while.

"It is not intended," says the Cincin-
nati Enquirer, "that the Filipinos shall
ever govern themselves." Politicians and
statesmen who are close to the admin-
istration profess to be of a very differ-
ent opinion, but the probability is that
the Enquirer is right, as far as any
grown man now living will ever know
to the contrary.

In the first place it will be a very
long time before the Filipinos will be
able to govern themselves, and it will
probably be a much longer time there-
after before they will be allowed to.

"It is worth noting," says a northern
exchange, "how Labor Day dominates
the vacation season. It has come about
that we must time our return from the
mountains, and the shore by the date of
Labor Day. Upon its passage the schools
wait. This holiday is not so very old
history, but in this one respect, at least,
it has come to be important." Pretty
much the same way down here, and
Monday next is the day.

Russia is a money borrower on a very
large scale. For this reason "not a
kopeck for indemnity" was a great cal-
umny to her than a mere matter of sen-
timent. It meant great things in New
York and Paris, the financial centers
upon which Russia depends for money.
St. Witte knew well enough what he
was doing.

It is a Milwaukee paper, of course,
that offers the explanation that the

A BIG PRINTING CONTRACT

The largest printing contract of its
kind ever made in this city has recently
been awarded a local printing house by
the Southern Bargain House, the big
wholesale catalogue notion house at
Tenth and Cary Streets.
This contract consists of converting
ton after ton of white book paper into
their catalogues, through which medium
the above firm conducts its
big business throughout the Southern
States.
More than a carload of paper is to be
printed, and the contract calls for 25,000
copies of a nearly 400 page catalogue, to
be printed, bound and delivered within
thirty working days. Every dollar ex-
pended on this catalogue, it is said, will
be left in this city—the paper being pur-
chased here, the electrotyping, the en-
graving and the binding contracts all
being given to home institutions. If such
be the case, this spirit of patronizing
home talent should be applauded, and this
policy followed by other large home in-
stitutions.

"marked falling off noted in the con-
sumption of whiskey doesn't necessarily
mean that more people are riding on the
water wagon. The beer wagon is carry-
ing more passengers than usual."

It was to be expected that some pitiful
little journal would try to detract from
the President's glory. One of that kind
is to hand, which says that the great
international financiers, whatever they
may be, forced the peace negotiations to
an agreement.

"The first fall month with an 'F' in it
is here and so is the oyster, but you need
not look for Jack Frost for a couple of
months yet, and maybe you had better go
a little slow on the oyster."

There will be many nominating con-
ventions during the next few weeks, but
they will be mainly of the Republican
stripe. The Democrats made a turn-
key job of it on the 22d of August.

August made the whole country a sum-
mer resort. The indications are that
September will be equally as inconsider-
ate of the feelings of the mountain and
seashore hotel keepers.

The Virginia hominy crop is prodigious,
and the hog output is still in a vigorous,
growing condition. All of this in spite of
politics and a warm campaign with two
strings to it.

Diplomacy also has a few victories no
less renowned than those of war, and it
may be added, Russia has better diplo-
mats than soldiers.

Alas, it will never be known just what
Oyama had up his sleeve for the excite-
ment and entertainment of Lincolnton.

Speaking about big things, what is the
matter with the Virginia corn crop of
this good year 1905?

Tom Dixon wants the negroes deported.
It would mean the death of the Dixon
novel.

It remains to be seen if the Atlanta
Council can impeach a "peach."

Governor Douglas evidently meant it,
and it behooveth the Massachusetts
Democracy to hunt up another rich shoo-
maker to run for Governor.

The watermelon season, which was
no great shakes in old Virginia this year,
is waning with a rapidity that is pain-
ful to contemplate.

Millions for well fed prisoners and run-
down railways, but not a kopeck for in-
demnities. It gets in the same pocks,
nevertheless.

The President has made peace between
Russia and Japan, but there is no peace
for the President. Congress will soon as-
semble.

The postoffice department is going to
go into the reform business right. It
proposes to reform the matrimonial
agencies.

At last there is peace between Russia
and Japan, and Mr. Rockefeller's bank
account is still in a healthy condition.

Now, having made Japan and Russia
peaceable, President Roosevelt might try
his hand on that good man, Castro.

Finally it developed that the dove of
peace was the American Eagle with a
big stick in its claws.

Atlanta converts everything, even the
eccentricities of a wayward mayor, into
an advertisement.

A treasury deficit may be made to do
some service as a Democratic campaign
document.

Unfortunately the first fall month with
an "R" in it does not mark the end of
the mosquito.

The whole Republican shooting match
was on the firing line at Harrisonburg
yesterday.

The Virginia tobacco curers are cutting
a wide row at the present writing.

The campaign is now wide open on the
Republican side of it.

Reforms in Factories.

The Massachusetts club women, through
the joint committee on sanitary and in-
dustrial conditions, find that the condition
of women and children in cordage and
textile factories is especially hard, and that
certain reforms can be brought about, es-
pecially in the "wet room." England en-
forces certain laws in regard to the work
that they will try to have passed in Mas-
sachusetts.

The "Monday" is Meant.

Southward the "Sunday newspaper"
makes its innovating way. Hereafter
The Richmond Times-Dispatch is to glad-
den the people in the Virginia State
capital every day in the week. There
is no yellow peril in the announcement.—
Philadelphia Record.

Our Prayer.

'Tis many a day since last we saw
'The subjects of this prayer,
And many days will have to pass
Ere we their welcome share.

Dear Father, in whose loving hand
Our lives we humbly lay,
We pray that Thou wilt hear our prayer;
O Lord, hear us to-day!

If on their way our friends should be
O'eraken by a storm,
Dear Lord, the dashing billows cease,
The raging waters calm!